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On to Lincoln!

There is reason to believe that by energetic effort on the part of the Republican leaders, and by patriotic cooperation on the part of the sound-money Democrats of Nebraska, Mr. BRYAN's own State can be carried against bim in November. The political value of Nebraska's eight electoral votes in this contest is considerable; but the moral advantage of a victory there would be incalculable.

We do not speak of Nebraska as the "ene my's country." There is no enemy's country anywhere where the red, white, and blue banner is flying. The enemy is the advocate of repudiation, who, through ignorance or dishonesty, is now assailing the nation's honor and the prosperity of the American workingman. Such a creature is a public enemy, whether it lives in New York or in Nebraska. Mr. BRYAN's campaign mana gers seem to believe that there are enough of such citizens in Nebraska to make that State sure for the fifty-three-cent dollar.

Our own advices from Nebraska, and the judgment of veteran observers familiar with the politics of every county of the State, incline us to regard it as a promising field for special endeavor during the next eight weeks. At the last Presidential election HARRISON carried Nebraska by about 5,000 plurality over WEAVER, though the combined Populist and Democratic vote exceeded HARRISON'S vote by about 20,000. At the State election last fall, with a total less than that of 1892, the Republican vote had de creased by about 8,000 only, while the Populist vote had failen off by 12,000. But a more certain index of recent political changes in Nebraska is afforded by a comparison of the 1892 vote with that of 1894, when a Governor was chosen, and the total vote was almost exactly the same as that cast in the last Presidential year. The comparison is worth studying:

Total. Repub. Pnp. Dem. 199,814 87,213 82,256 24,943 199,855 94,613 97,915 6,985

This stalwart Democratic residue of 7,000 votes, impregnable to Populist attack and resisting all temptation even to fuse with the Nebraska Populists for temporary purposes, is the nucleus for a soundmoney Democratic vote this year, which, if cast directly for McKINLEY, may save the State from Bryanism. Omaha and Lincoln and the other larger towns of Nebraska are centres for the dissemination of honestmoney doctrine. Our information is that the silver wave is receding. Nowhere are the lightness of Mr. BRYAN's amiable, Thespian character, and the incapacity of his intellect for important leadership more accurately understood than by his neighbors. If the Republican Campaign Committee will do its full duty in Nebraska, and the honest-money Democrats there will subordinate partisanship to patriotism for the sake of crushing out this portentous evil finally and forever at the November election, BRYAN can be defeated in BRYAN's

We therefore strongly advise Brother MARK HANNA to mark Nebraska well up in his list of States wherein activity is especially desirable.

We advise Brother BYNUM to regard Nebraska as a State where no especial should be made to induce honest-money Democrats to vote for those excellent candidates, PALMER and BUCKNER.

We advise the honest-money Democrats of the State, whether they are 7,000 or 10,-000 or 20,000 in number, to forego the luxury of voting for the third ticket, and to mass their conscientious suffrages for once upon a Republican candidate for President of the United States.

The prize is worth the sacrifice. On to Lincoln, brethren!

More Venezuela Boundary Talk

Another installment of the discussion be tween Secretary OLNEY and Lord SALIS-BURY on the Venezuelan boundary dispute is announced for publication, and its general purport is forecast. The British Premier, says the account, holds to his original ground that the so-called "settled districts," or, in other words, the lands seized by the British, shall not go before a tribunal of arbitration even if they belonged to Venezuela when seized. Mr. OLNEY rejoins by asking how much time is required in order to give such occupancy a valid title of ownership.

All this seems to indicate that on the main and essential point of controversy the two countries are still wide apart. Months have passed in talk over proposals of a general system of arbitration, and now autumn finds the single question that urgently demands settlement still in the region of voluminous diplomatic correspondence, with Lord Salisbury obstinately hanging to his point of holding all that England has wrongfully seized, and refusing to allow an impartial and competent referee to say to whom it really belongs.

Meanwhile it begins to look as if the announcement of the results of the High Commission would be delayed to suit this prolonged and thus far apparently fruitless What reason is there, in England's attitude, why that body should not steadily carry forward, finish, and report its work of marking the true boundary line?

The Case of Mr. Tolon.

Beyond question the Administration at Washington should, through Consul-General LEE, assure the amplest protection and wholly suitable treatment for Mr. SAMUEL T. Tolon, who was seized the other day by the Havana authorities and put in prison.

Mr. Toton is an American merchant in Cube, born in the island, but a citizen of the United States, who was arrested while on board the commercial vessel Seneca. As to the manner of his arrest, the general rule is that a merchant ship lying in a foreign port is under the jurisdiction of the foreign country, just as one of its passengers would be, if ashore. Without discussing the cases of crimes committed accord a ship while passing through the territorial waters of a foreign State, and not affecting the peace or laws of the foreign port, it is enough fo say that the present instance

is presumably not of that sort. It comes, doubtless, under the general rule that "the merchant vessels of our country visiting the ports of another for the purpose of trade, subject themselves to the laws which govern the port they visit, so long as they remain. and this as well in war as in peace, unless it is otherwise provided by treaty." This is the language employed by Chief Justice WAITE, in 1875.

But what Secretary OLNEY can do is to ascertain whether Mr. Tolon was arrested under due process, or arbitrarily, without the proper warrant; and further, whether he has since been properly treated, as our citizens are entitled to be, both under international law and special treaties. It may probably be assumed that he is charged with some offence connected with the war in the island. He was from Cardenss, and it is recalled that one of his friends, Mr. LARRUE, also an American citizen, was arrested in Cardenas several months ago, charged with communicating with the insurgents.

Our experience shows that the utmost vigilance, promptness, and firmness are needed in guarding the rights of American citizens in Cuba.

The Populist Candidate.

It must be becoming harder and harder for those Democrats who are trying to stick to Mr. BRYAN simply on account of their devotion to party "regularity." His own standard of party "regularity" is or has been much less rigid. He declared last March that he was not a Democrat. He has repeatedly declared that he would not support a gold-standard candidate however nominated. At the time of the St. Louis Convention various eminent Populists averred that he was a good Populist; and his merits as a Populist are continually extolled by Populist speakers. Moreover, the tone of his speeches shows that he is thoroughly saturated with Populism and has no Democracy in him.

One of the latest whacks at the Democrats who are trying to cling to Mr. BRYAN is in a letter to the Hon. HOKE SMITH'S paper, the Atlanta Journal, written by Senator BUTLER of North Carolina, Chairman of the Populist National Committee, After reciting that " the People's party has forced the financial question to the front and made it the overshadowing issue in this campaign," Mr. BUTLER relates that on arriving at St. Louis I [he] at once took the position that we should nominate Mr. BRYAN because he was probably as good a representative of the people and the principles for which we contend in this fight, as any other man that we could nominate." "If the second man on the Chicago ticket." continues Mr. BUTLER, " had stood for what Mr. BRYAN stands for, then the People's party National Convention would have nominated the whole ticket by even a larger majority than it nominated Mr. BRYAN." Mr. SEWALL not being, like the head of the Chicago ticket, an acceptable, full-fledged Populist, the St. Louis Convention put up Mr. WATSON; and in the view of Senator BUTLER "BRYAY and WATSON is the best silver ticket in the field," but "of course the Democrat who supports Mr. BRYAN simply because he is the nominee of his party, would not concur in this position. because such a man does not support Mr. BRYAN because of the principles he represents, but under protest supports him in spite of the principles he represents."

But it must be getting harder to support, under protest and on the ground of Democratic regularity, a man who has thrown all Democracy away, who talks like any other Populist, and who is hailed by the Populists as their worthy representative. To be regular for so irregular a candidate must require much effort.

Climate and Disease.

The London Lancet in a recent issue discusses the views put forth with regard to the influence of climate on disease by Dr. HER-MANN WEBER and Dr. MICHAEL FOSTER, in an article which appears in the first volume of ALLBUTT's "System of Medicine." As the subject is an interesting and important one. it may be well to outline the conclusions which are supported by high authority.

We have said that the subject is an important one, but the extent of its importance until lately was not recognized fully. Formerly climatic treatment was almost restricted to diseases of the respiratory organs; now we know that the treatment of almost every chronic deviation from health may be assisted by judicious change of climate. What is still often lacking on the part of patients and practitioners alike is precision in the choice of locality and a due appreciation of the capabilities and limitaions of climatic treatment. It is as absurd for a physician to recommend a given place on general principles as it is for a diseased person to assume that a change of air alone will suffice to cure his malady. Even in the case of phthisis, which has received an exceptional amount of attention and study, the selection of a suitable climate is often a difficult problem, not merely from the obscurity of the subject, but also owing to the fact that choice is often circumscribed by extraneous considerations. Thus, if a patient be poor, a locality must be selected where there are facilities for earning a livelihood; and, in any event, the need of secur ing suitable accommodations and congenial surroundings and companionship must be kept in view. A locality, theoretically desirable on meteorological grounds, may be too inaccessible, or there may be a lack of civil-

ized society, occupation, and amusement. Passing over these secondary questions, which complicate the matter, we come to the primary inquiry whether in the case of phthisis calling for climatic treatment, high altitudes are likely to be suitable. It will not do to assume that the answer will be always in the affirmative. Sometimes it is better for the patient to go to such a seaside resort as the Riviera, or to the Nile Valley. or to an island like Madeira; sometimes a sea voyage should be recommended. There is no doubt that early cases of unilateral or bilateral phthisis in young and fairly vigorous persons, in whom the disease is of a limited character, should be sent to a mountainous region, like Switzerland or Colorado or the Adirondacks. The chief contra-indications to the mountains are held to be, it seems, albuminuria, degenerative disease of blood vessels, ulceration of the intestines, advanced laryngeal mischief, active tuberculization, extensive destruction of lung tissue, constitutional crithism, and advanced age. These are pronounced by the Lancet to be thoroughly sound rules. It used to be taught in the profession that if a phthisical patient had suffered from hemorrhage, this should be regarded as a bar to either a sea voyage or the mountains. The true view is according to Since the revolution has been installed in the Lancet, that while an existing or very recent hemorrhage precludes change of climate altogether, past hemorrhage is no

bar to the mountains or to a sea voyage.

The contra-indications to the sea are laryn-

on the other hand, a sea voyage is useful where phthisis is part of a general breakdown from overwork, or in cases of limited lung consolidation without fever. The Riviera is deemed a suitable place of sojourn for persons who find the Alps, or mountains of equal altitude and in the same latitude, too cold, or where phthisis is complicated with catarrhal pneumonia or bronchitis. Madeira is preferable where there is much irritability of the mucous membrane. The patients who may be sent to Egypt are those who find even the Riviera too cold, or those in whom phthisis is associated with albuminuria, provided there has been no great destruction of lung tissue; and those, finally, whose conspicuous symptoms are insomnia and nervous irritability. The leading contra-indications to Egypt are intestinal ulceration, or a tendency to diarrhosa, or the early occurrence of scute pneumonic symptoms. Thus we see what a mistake it is to take for granted that all sufferers from phthisis are benefited by the mountain air; on the contrary, a careful study of a given case is requisite in order to determine the particular locality from which benefit may be expected.

The rules for other diseases are much simpler. Thus gout and rheumatism demand warm and dry inland climates, or fairly warm seashores. For most cases of nervous disorder, the mountains are, on the whole, unsuitable; and the Lancet also thinks that sea voyages are contraindicated; herein reversing the opinion expressed by Dr. WEBER and Dr. FOSTER, Scrofula, f. c., lymphatic tuberculosis, is, on the other hand, notably bene fited by a bracing marine resort, and for this malady sea voyages are also useful. Bronchitis in young persons is often ameliorated by the mountains: but for elderly persons the Riviera, Egypt, or the Canaries, that is to say, a warm seashore or insular climate, are held more suit able. Asthma is too erratic a disease to admit of definite rules; many asthmatics do best in large towns. Young sufferers from asthma are often relieved by a stay in the Alps or similar mountain regions; those who are more advanced in years are recom-

mended to try Egypt or the Riviera. The Lancet has rendered a service by showing the necessity of nice discrimination in the selection of climates considered as remedial agencies. It also consoles those who, for one reason or another, are unable to leave home, by reminding them that with judicious management it is often possible for an invalid to obtain great benefit by availing himself of all the advantages and defending himself from the injurious influences of his home climate.

England's Way, in Some Cases

England did not haul down the fing which she had raised over the Brazilian island of Trinidad, until after the Government of Brazil had notified her that it must be taken down. Brazil made an energetic protest against the seizure of any part of her territory by England. President Moraes sent a message upon the subject to Congress, which had unanimously adopted a resolution expressing its determination to sustain the President's policy in the case of Trinidad. Naval preparations for the defence of the island were begun by Brazil. Large public meetings were held in the chief cities of all the provinces, in favor of holding the island against any enemy. The Government of Argentina gave notice of its readiness to of a stray fowl; he had no knowledge or cooperate with that of Brazil, as a measure of self-defence.

It had now become manifest that England would get into trouble if she did not haul down the fing which she had raised over Trinidad. Brazil did not propose to submit the dispute to arbitration or to keep up an argument about it with Lord SALISBURY. She demanded her rights, the immediate restitution of the island which England had seized. In January last there appeared to be danger of a rupture between the two inter-

ested powers. Not long afterward England was somehow led to entertain a doubt whether she had any legitimate claim to the nos of the island. In May or June she notified Brazil of her willingness to relinquish the claim if it were found to be indefensible. Before the end of July she became convinced that the claim was almost destitute of merit. In August her Majesty's Government sent a war ship to Trinidad for the purpose of hauling down the British flag which had been raised there last year. The

flag was hauled down. It would doubtless have remained at the top of the flagstaff there, if Brazil had not made an energetic protest against it, if the Brazilian Congress had not promptly sustained the protest, if the Brazilian people had remained supine under the invasion of their country, if Brazil had not made preparations to enforce her rights, and if Argentina had not offered to join hands with her against England. Had not her Majesty's Government been brought to believe that war with Brazil would ensue in case England sought to retain the island which she had stolen, it is safe enough to say that she would have refused to surrender it to its proper owners.

It is desirable that all the countries in the world should take cognizance of the way in which England sometimes conducts her foreign affairs.

Religious Liberty in Ecuador.

The new revolutionary President of Ecuador has created alarm among the Roman Catholic clergy in that country. Soon after Gen. ALFARO took the field against the Government last year, he ordered the arrest of a number of Jesuits upon the charge that they were concerned in an intrigue to undermine the Liberal party which had risen in revolt. Not long afterward hundreds of priests, knowing that they were held in suspicion by ALFARO, left Ecuador and took refuge in adjacent countries. Next we heard of the departure of many nuns, most of whom went to Bogota, while others of them came to this country. AL-FARO was very angry because the Church authorities stood by the Government and opposed the change which he sought to bring about. His anger was increased when a Church dignitary, Bishop SCHUMACHER of Portiviejo, took command of a military force, at the head of which he fought against the revolution. Both as a warrior and as a spiritual foe the Bishop gave much trouble to the revolutionists. fighting them all the way from Calceta to Quito, and denouncing them with all his energy.

ALFARO declared that the "clericals" vere the enemy who must be crushed, and hence the severe measures to which he resorted against the leaders of what he called the "clerical party." the party that upheld the government of President CORDERO. power at Quito, and has obtained full control of the country, his animosity against the leaders of the defeated party has been manifested in his decrees and in the banishment of several of these leaders. One of his geal and intestinal complications and fever; decrees, which has caused much uneasiness

in ecclesiastical circles in Ecuador, provides that, in the event of further armed opposition to his revolutionary authority, the property of the enemy shall be seized and held subject to his disposal. This decree, it is understood, refers chiefly to the property of the Catholic Church which has been derived from the State, as the Church is supported by the State. Bishop SCHU-MACHER'S property, for example, would

come under the terms of the decree. It is not surprising, therefore, that there is alarm in the "clerical party," which renewed the struggle for supremacy a few weeks ago, and has refused to become reconciled with the revolution which ended in ALFARO's triumph. Under the decree, even the religious houses might be declared confiscate, and the estimates for the Church withdrawn.

By advices from Quito, however, we have earned that it is not now the purpose of the Supreme Chief" to proceed to extremities in this matter. He has given assurance that, because of the security of his Government, the property of the Church will be protected, and the safety of all peaceful ecclesiastics will be guaranteed. The priests, nuns, and Jesuits who left the country when they believed they were in danger, are free to return to it at their pleasure, and to resume their places and their duties as ser vants of the Church. Hereafter the business of teaching will not be under the exclusive authority of the hierarchy, and new privileges will be granted to Protestants: but, at the same time, the liberties of the Catholic Church are to be fully preserved under the revolutionary Government.

It is a judicious policy that Gen. ALFARO has adopted. He could not permanently maintain his power in opposition to the Church, which, ever since the Spanish conquest, has been supreme in Ecuador. Lib erty of religion is essential in a republic.

Spring Guns for Trespassers

The setting of a spring gun or gun trap on the premises of Mr. JOHN CLEMENT at Astoria last week, for wounding would-be grape thieves, has had a rather disastrous result for Mr. CLEMENT himself. He forgot all about his own ingenious device, and walked into the trap, which worked just as he intended it should. It was designed to send a bullet into the calf of the leg of any one who should step upon a small board which formed a part of the contrivance. Mr. CLEMENT stepped upon the small board and received the builet in the calf of his leg.

Fortunately the wound is not serious, but while it is getting well, Mr. CLEMENT may wisely reflect a little on the legal character of his conduct in setting a gun trap to prerent access to his grapevines.

The law does not look with a very kindly eye on spring guns. While the early cases on the subject in England maintained the right of land owners to protect their premises against trespassers by means of spring guns, the courts held that public notice must be given that lands were thus guarded. the doctrine laid down being that "humanity requires that the fullest possible notice should be given, and the law of England will not sanction what is inconsistent with humanity." Thus, in a leading case on this branch of the law, the defendant protected his walled garden with a spring gun because some of his property had been stolen from the enclosure; the plaintiff, a neighbor, climbed over the garden wall in search notice of the presence of the spring gun, which was discharged and injured him; and he succeeded in upholding a verdict for damages in his favor on the ground that the maintenance of the spring gun without notice was an unlawful act.

The law in this country in reference to spring guns is very concisely stated by Judge THOMAS M. COOLEY in his work on Torts:

"Spring guns are sometimes set on private grounds as a defence against trespassers. The setting of these instruments is not of itself an unlawful act; but if a trespasser is killed or seriously injured by one, the only defence the person setting it can make is that the injury was inflicted in defence of his freehold. the force that causes homicide or dangerous injufy is ing to repel a mere trespass on property is never justifiable, though one may resist to any extent the forcible taking from atmself, without authority of law, of that which is his own, and any criminal assault upon person or premises."

It is quite evident from this statement that the setting of a gun trap is a risky business for the setter, and by no means unlikely to send him to jail, if the trap works.

In the last year the United States has issued \$282,009,000 of bonds to obtain gold, and the aggregate interest will lay a burden of debt of n-ray \$500,000,000, or \$7 a head, upon the people. This must be paid in taxes at the expense of the laborers and farmers. We do not need the gold in our every day business. Very little gold circulates among us.—Speaker Crisp.

The only justification for this is the false pretence of the CLEVELAND Administration that the bonds were sold solely to replenish the gold reserve, when in reality a large part of their proceeds went to meet a deficiency in the reve nues. That lying has played directly into the hands of the silverites, and furnishes them with material for a false argument which they are naturally quick to emply.

The nomination of Gen. BUCKNER has called attention to the fact that Simon is a rare name among candidates for President or Vice-President. Yet it is not wholly novel. Has it scaped remembrance that SIMON WING was the Socialist Labor candidate for President four years ago, and polled more than 21,000 votes?

It is always gratifying to see great talents duly revered and rewarded; and it is almost outhing to notice that the Hon. GEORGE WIL-LIAMS, the WILLIAM J. BRYAN of Dedham, Mass., is now in constant demand as a performer and entertainer at picnics and fairs in New England. Many good judges believe that Mr. WILLIAMS will yet make a splendid name for himself, not only as a somersault and doubleflip-flap man, but as a ventriloquist and juggler, an conquer the bashfulness which hampers him at present and makes it painful for him to see his name on the billboards in letters less than two feet long. He has undoubted skill, and he may yet subdue his stage fright.

A month ago Tillman was all the rage, and now he can't fill the smallest schoolhouse in a country town. He and his pitchfork have both disappeared as if the earth had awallowed them.—St. Lowis Globe Democrat.

pitchfork and retired to South Carolina to try to make his young friend, John Gany Evans, a Senator in Congress. His school of oratory sur vives. It is on the stump, swinging round the circle, itiperating in the cars; and on it, too, comething heavier than the earth will fall the Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

The rifle meeting held during the last week at Sea Girt must be set down as one of the successes of the New Jersey range. The wind n some matches blew too hard for recordbreaking scores, and yet the shooting as a whole was most creditable, and in some instances exceptionally good, while the attendance, from the start, was gratifying.

On the whole, Georgia perhaps carries off the honors. For she not only easily won the Inter-State military match, thus keeping for another year the bronze "Soldier of Maratnon" she won September, but she tied at 1,010 points with the District of Columbia for the Hilton Trophy, the District winning, under the rules, by making the higher total at the longest of the three distances. Georgia also won the Regimental Team match, and her records in such other matches as the Sumner, the All Comers' Military, the Trenton State Fair, and the Individual Skirmish must be added to her credit. The victories of the Georgians are popular, as they reward the enterprise which comes so far in search of laurels, and set an example for

other distant States. New York shared the honors of the meeting in Sergeant Dolan's winning of the military championship of the United States, which Sergeant Boylg of the same regiment, the Twelfth New York, won last year. Massachusetts was econd for the Inter-State Military; the District of Columbia retained the Hilton Trophy, as has been said, another year, and, in short, there was a fairly widespread distribution of honors and prizes. It may be hoped that a still greater attendance at Sea Girt will be secured next year.

The sudden disappearance of our gold from erculation would produce the most stringent contraction of the currency on record.—Carl Schurt.

Nonsense! Gen. SCHURZ ought to know better. There is no gold to speak of in circulation, and, therefore, it cannot disappear from circulation. Nearly every dollar of it that is in the country is in the United States Treasury and in cank vaults, or it is hoarded by people who will hold it all the more tightly if by an inconceivable popular insanity sliver should be made the standard of value.

PARKHURST had better hurry home from the Alps. Mrs. CHARLOTTE SMITH of Washington is poaching on his preserve of nastiness.

Capt. JACK CRAWFORD of New Mexico has long been distinguished, among his other and long-distance heads of hair in the country. He has had a few inches of it pared off, and now some of his friends have begun to fear that his poetical talents must suffer from that amputation. This is an old error. While exact statistics on the subject are hard to obtain, there can be little doubt that a large part of the poetry produced by men is produced by bald-headed men or men with short hair. When times have changed so much that a man with a beardless countenance can be the Populist candidate for President, it is absurd to expect that poets will envelop their talents in copious napkins of hair. The post is not made, at least not made by length of locks. Capt. JACK CHAWFORD's singing robes don't have to be cut any shorter in the skirt because his hair has been.

It will be a happy issue of this election for the South if at least some of the eleven secession or Confederate States shall join with all the considerable Northern States in repu diating BRYAN and Repudiation. It will dissipate a cloud now resting on Southern credit and give an impetus to the development of the South far greater than any it has yet received.

Sunday's rain was just the kind the country

A good, likely, honest rain, but scarcely of the kind which the country needs. The sort of rain needed is an accomplished moisture which will do good to man and beast and plant, pat the crops on the head in an encouraging and a friendly way, soothe the cracked lips of the earth, and yet not make the roads too heavy for comfortable riding of bicycles. Ultimately, of course, people will give up raising crops and will devote themselves exciusively to the cultivation of the wheel, and then rain, with the exception of a light sprinkling of the roads between 2 and 3 in the morning, just enough to may the dust, will not be needed. For the moment, however, a more accommodating rain, a sort of sliding scale rain, equal to the emergencies of the farmer and the wheelman, is required.

The Labor Day that will be most grateful will be that day which brings back labor to the Work rather than rest is what great multitudes of unemployed workingmen now want; but they need not hope for it until Bryanism is stamped out.

The Tennessee Populists have refused the offer of the Popocrats to give them four electors on a fusion ticket. The Populists insisted that their candidate for Governor should be allowed to have a discussion with Bos Taylon, the Popocrat candidate. This insistence seems to have been unwise. Unless the Populist candidate can play the fiddle or sing a song, how can he have a discussion with Bon Taylon? Bon is rather a discourser of sweet sounds than a discusser. The Populists should have nominated a harp player.

The selection of Buffalo as the place of the next meeting of the one of such obvious fitness that there was little dissension over it. Several smaller cities, and many less centrally situated, have already had the national encampment. The successive places, in the thirty years since the foundation of the society, have been Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Washington, Boston, Cleveland, New Haven, Harrisburg, Philadelphia again, Providence, Chicago, Springfield, Mass.; Albany, Dayton, Indianapolis for the second time, Baltimore, Denver, Minneapolis, Portland, Me ; San Francisco, St. Louis, Columbus, Milwaukee, Boston again, Detroit. Washington again, Indianapolis for the third time, Pittsburgh, Louisville, and St. Paul, Certainly Buffalo, by virtue of its size and its ease of access as a railroad centre, can claim a place in this company, and it will give a warm welcome to the veterans next year.

The Hon. Hocus Smith is in his Georgia some, a private man once more, but destined to no long privacy. Sharp sounds can be heard from the back yard. Sparks may be detected in the act of flying over the fence. Mr. SMITH'S BRYAN battle age is being ground to a keener edge than was ever put on Excalibur. In a few days Mr. SMITH will appear with his sleave rolled up and the battle are held gracefully but unrelentingly in both hands. Then the work of slaughter will begin. When Mr. Smith is aroused, he is truly terrible.

Brooklyn's Vile Water.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir. The offensive character of our water can be imagined from the fact that my wife used it to melt some sugar for canning plums, and the putrid taste of the water is clearly perceptible in the canned fruit after mixture. To night I took five drops of nux vomica in half a glass of water and the bitter of the nux vomica did not destroy the offensive taste in the water. We may have an epidemic of typhoid fever and learn from it that the government of a city with 1,000,000 inhabitants should be intrusted to men of experience. inhabitants should be intrusied a historigence, and judgment, nerve, backbone, general intelligence, and W. F. G.

In Vermont! It's a Democratic victory,

Mark it down at that: The spirit democratic Knows where it is at. There may be some to say In a campaign kind of way That Democrats are not in it to-day: But that's a campaign lie! Why? Because Vermont comes out

With a rousing shout For what is honest and true In credit and money, two Props of a nation, which if they were not. Would drop the whole business into the pot! That's what! And when

The Vermont Democrats, men Who are square, Saw where The silverites

And other politico-financial blatherskites Were dragging the party, they Turned about the other way And voted Nav! That's what they did; and that Shows they know where they are at!
As well it shows their true democracy,

For that would have the nation be

First always: the man Who works by any other plan Than that is not a Democrati

INJUSTICE TO TOM WATSON.

Very Likely, for It's All Humbug. To THE EDITOR OF THE SCH-Sir: Has it occurred to you that the manner in which the nomination of Bryan by the Populist Convention has been managed is the result of some arrangement between Bryan and Populist leaders prior to the meeting of that Convention? If you will look back at the newspaper reports of the speeches at St. Louis you will find that allen of Nebraska (no doubt with full knowledge of Bryan's wishes) said that Bryan need not be informed of his nomination by the Populists, and thus Bryan would avoid the necessity of either accepting or rejecting their platform. It is clear that the nomination of Bryan by the Populists was secured by the device of putting an avowed Populist on the ticket with him. This ruse quieted the apprehension of the cyclone branch of the Populists that their party was about to be swallowed up by the Free-sliver Democracy. They took Bryan with Watson upon the idea that their party was recognized as having not only a separate existence, but equal rights with the Free-silver D nocracy. Butler of North Carolina, whose head is awfully swelled with a sense of his importance, was undoubtedly in the secret with Allen. Butler and Allen were willing to take Bryan because they knew that he was, in every essential particular, a Populist. The plan was not to inform Bryan of his nomination by the Populists, and thereby not only save Bryan from the odium of standing before the country as an

ecept their nomination. The schemers, however, did not let Tom Watson into the secret. His head is also very much enlarged with a sense of his greatness. But he is beginning to see that he is being made a tool of by the Allens and Butlers, and demands to be notified formally and to be recognized officially. Then there is a fellow by the name of Bateman, who insists that he is Chairman of the Notification Committee, and that Bryan must be regularly notified of his nomination by the Populista. Here Allen comes on the scene and claims to be Chair-man of the Notification Committee, and says that the notification must be by him. And he will take his time. He will put off the notification to a very late day, now that one most be given. Bryan, when notined, will express a concurrence of views with the Populists on some questions, but will say that he cannot accept all of their platform, and that he cannot have any running mate except Sewall. This will make some of the Populists mad, but it will be too late for them to eall State Conventions and put up an electoral ticket of their own. Thus, the Populists of the extreme class will be driven, of necessity, to choose between Bryan and McKinley.

admitted defender of populism, but enable him to avoid giving offence to the Populists by refusing to

It looks to me as if the whole affair is "out and dried," has been arranged, and is to be so managed that the Populists will be prevented from naving a separate electoral ticket in the Southern and Western States. While all this has been going on Bryan's managers have been fusing in many States with the Populists, and recognizing their right to share in the fruits of a victory, if one should be won by she united cohorts of anarchy and deviltry. New York, Sept. 3.

What It Means to the Workingman

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: That there is an honest editor, who is not trammelled in such a man-ner as to fear to express his own convictions is evidenced by the course of your paper in the present campaign. Will you give expression to a merchant's idea of the simple issues before the workingman? First-Does he want to be paid for his labor in gold or does he prefer to be paid in silver, the purchasing power of which will become less and less as it is over-

Secondly-Does he wish to have demand for his labor and therefore to be in position to demand good pay? The manufacturer is giad to have such a demand for what he produces that he is compelled to advance wages, for all business is better when wages are high, because the laborer has money to spen i, and this puts money into circulation. Thirdly - Does the workingman wish to vote for arti-

ficial class legislation in favor of silver, when even the fear of this has unsettled business for the past two years and is responsible for the unemployed men and women and closing of manufactories because the employer has no demand for his production, no wa to raise money unless he can sell goods produced, and, therefore, no alternative but to close? Fourthly-Is it probable that the campaign promise

of the silver orators, from Bryan down, will be kept, when the silver leaders are not paying their honest campaign debts and have gone back on their treas urer, St. John, who advanced his own private means. trusting to their promises?

Poor St. John, they have his capital and he has the

experience, or, rather, is getting some of it, and will have more. The allver men will get all of his capital before they get through with him.

New York, Sept. 4. SUFFERER WITH THE LABORER. Good for This Minnesota Town!

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SUL THE SUN of Aug 16 contains a letter from this city with this sentence:

"I had no idea of the method of the Populists and sliverites until I came here, where the whole country seems composed of them." Since that letter was written the "Young Men's Republican Cub of Fergus Falls" has been formed, with an initial membership of 865 Republicans and Democrats pledged to vote for McKinley and Hobart.

There is no reasonable doubt about bringing the nembership up to one-half of the city's Gubernatorial ote of 1994, namely, 940, although this is the largest city in this Congress district, one of the few that ever elected a Pop-gun Congressman.

The principal claim of the silverites here seems to be expressed by one in saying that "unfortunately" for debtors and working classes we are doing busi-ness with a 200-cent dollar." The farmer "debtor" with fifty-three parts of sense may seek to secure small dollars for his wheat, with which to pay his farm mortgage (payable in gold almost without ex-ception), but it is inconceivable that any one of the 14,000,000 in the "working classes" will demand a amalier dollar for his labor. HOWARD P. BELL FEROYS FALLS, Aug. 31.

In Their Equality Actual?

To the Euron of The Sux-Sir: With reference to the latest effort concerning the condition of saleswomen and cash girls referred to in THE SUN today, it is interesting to note how the oft-asserted equality" of the sexes finds no mention and is thoroughly ignored. All the effort is for discrimination in favor of "females." After this is attained we shall probably be treated again to the well worn assertion that "males and females are equal," i. c., equal for purposes of credit, but not for practical applicat on. Last April a law became operative in this State which permits the exaction of labor burdens from young boys of sixteen greater than those allowed in the case of girls under twenty-one. This is another manifestation of the modern idea as to what consti-tutes the "equality" of the sexes. "Equality" with a great big "but" and an equally great big "if NEW YORK, Sept. 5.

The Destruction of Credit.

To the Epiton of The Sch-Sir: Here is an extract from the most brilliant and famous of Starr King's setures, which has a special application to the pres ent financial issue

ent financial issue:

The soil over haif our area might be blighted, pea tilence might decimate our isborers. Cornadoes might scatter a great portion of our tomaste in ruins might scatter a great portion of our tomaste in ruins might satisfied and feetile ritis, but all this would be less disasted than to annihilate the awstem of credit that pervent than to annihilate the awstem of credit that pervent the mercantile world. Destroy that impalpatie thing break down the confidence between city and countritie reliance which State feels upon State, and East upon the West, the trust which man reposes in his usuabor, and it is the same as if you arrest the pitch of water alls and smother the breezes that ruffle the deep, and will the Berce energy of steam, and unstring the laborers arm, and quench the fornace and stop the hum of wheels and fortid emigrate and stop the hum of wheels and fortid emigrate and stop the same. Our prespective and our hopes lean back to that all lond more than they do on nature or on capital, all lond more than they do on and wealth return.

Even the agination of the destruction of credits by

Even the agitation of the destruction of credits by an unstable currency seems to me dangerous.
SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 6. Loso I

No Demand for Bryan Buttons.

To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir: I had occasito stop and buy a McKinley campaign button of a street faker, and while I was paying for it, he said in a plaintive voice: "I can sell no Bryan buttons." Defuded by the wild ravings of the silver crowd, he had bought a large stock of Bryan buttons, and now has them on his hands. A MCKINLEY DENOCRAT. NEW YORK, Sept. 5.

Politico.Geology.

The teacher had been asking the class a few ques-sions as to the identity of the malachite, the mesorite, the tellurite, and others in that category, and when she seemed to be about at the end of her string a boy down about the foot of the class stuck his hand ip into the atmosphere. What is it?' inquired the pedagogue.

What's a bryanite?"

"A bryanite" repeated the teacher, plunging at once into a study of this new one. "Really I never heard of it. Where is it found?" "Ail over," and the boy grinned at the importance into which he had so immediately risen, " but mostly

"Um-er," healtated the teacher, "have you a speci-No: but I kin git one "

"How long will it take you?"

"How long will it take you?"
Soon as I kin to out and pick one up; but I kin tell you so's you'll know just as good."
"Well, what is it? I'm sure I hever heard of a beyanite before."
The boy got nimself ready for prompt action in case of any kind of an emergency, and led off.
The conset in different shapes and sizes." he said, and is aixteen-elaicenthe brase and one sixteenth sizes."

PRINCE LOBANOFF-ROSTOVSKY.

Glimpses of the Russian Statesman Was Bled a Few Days Ago.

From the Philadelphia Evening Pricerus Neither Nesselrode nor Glers was a sia . One of Lobanoff's far-off ancestors was a Sweet, but he was almost a pure Siav in blood, as he was entirely Slav in mind and character, he belonged to the nation which he represented in the fare of Europe. He was no blind partisan who had accepted Western theories simply because they proceeded from the West. When he joined he diplomatic service in the Nesselrode | hancellerie he entered it as a "grand seigneur." remained "grand seigneur" to the end of his days, which is tantamount to saying that he showed no sign of that arrogance and harness of mind which many bureaucrate ofthe confound with energetic attention to done

confound with energetic attention to duty and true distinction. It was to his affaintive the Crar, to his colleagues, and to his affaintive the Crar, to his colleagues, and to his subcribates, as much as to his Slavic birth and superbulpes matic ability and statesmanship, that he over the unique distinction of being the first foreign Minister, in fact as well as in name, that Russia has ever had.

Prince Lobanoff had long been one of the most prominent personages in Russian politics, He was one of the descendants of Rurk, he was one of the descendants of Rurk he Scandinavian adventurer who invaded Russia in the nint century, defeated the hatives all founded the Russian empfre with Novgord as his capital. He regarded his lineage as equal, if not superior, to that of the house of Russian Gottorp, which is now on the throne of Russian So independent was he that on the occasion when the Grand Duke Vladimir telegraphed to him at Vienna "I arrive to-morrow night; prepare apartments for me at the emplace." telegraphed to him at Vienua: "I to-morrow night; prepare abartments for it he embassy," he telegraphed back: "You perial Highness must go to a hotel; es place rooms at your disposal." The is Duke did arrive, took up his quarters a hotel, and then went to call on the Amhass who received him at the entrance of his having purposely neglected to be present at the railway station or at the hotel.

The name of Lobanoff is derived from a his ancestors, who was surramed Lobanoff.

The name of Lobanoff is derived from one his ancestors, who was surnamed Loban His Forehead, while Rostovaky is derived from the ancient town of Rostov, where the Lobano were long reigning princes. The Prince affect barbaric splendor in his style of living, woil was a happy and picture-que mingling of Weller usage with Oriental custom. He was not rich at the time of his death as he once was been an an of great wealth, having inherited. barbaric spiendor in his style of living, which was a happy and picturesque mingling of Western usage with Oriental custom. He was not as rich at the time of his death as he once was but was a man of great wealth, hawing inherited a good deal of the famous Potemkin property. His carriage horses were grapd animals. "Tartars of the Ukraine breed," and the horse he used for riding was shod with silver; but this was not vulgar display, but from a conviction that silver is the best metal for the purpose, and that the horse thus shod is a better and more capable animal than when walking in forged iron. The Prince had half a dozen pages, sons of chieftains of the Caucasus, intelligent and handsome lads, dreased in their national costume. His servants were all liveried in the costume worn by the mental kind in the time of Catherine the Great, but his coachman and footmen wore the military garb which was the vogue at the court of the first Alexander. This half European, half Oriental state marked all details of Lobanoff's home, and he had a wealth of barbaric bearl and gold table appointments.

Frince Lobanoff was of a medium height, and of preposeessing mien. He wore a moustache that was once blood, and later white, and he walked with a slight stoop. He was well known in the domain of letters by his "History of Paul I." and was for some time engaged on a history of the reign of the Empress Catherine. He was a bachelor, and had only one "grande passion" in his life namely, that for Mary Stuart, Queen of Scota, of whose letters and relice he possessed a remarkable collection, and on whose career he had written a valuable monograph.

had written a valuable monograph.

SUNBEAMS.

-Twelve newspapers to a population of 15 000 is the record of Caldwell county, Mo. -Ticks have spread Texas fever in the country bout Jopin. Mo., so that cattle are dying in large numbers.

-Typhold fever and other diseases are so prevalent in Daviess county, Ky., that the deputy sheet iff who served the notices for the last petit jury panel found only one man able to go to court. -Arboriculturists of Bath, Me., are puzzled over a Norway maple which is without leaves about its

centre, although it has a perimeter of foliage so thick that from a little distance the tree appe rs o be a normal one. -An uneducated dog at Louisville almost frus trated justice by allowing a burgiar to get out of

the yard with a bungle of plunder and attaching himself to the trousers of the policeman who ee sayed to jump the fence in pursuit. -Two young men of Lynn, Mass, are traversing New England on bicycles on a \$400 wager that, although they started pennifess, they mas com-

piete a tour of the stx States on their earnings along the route and return with \$25 each. -Just coming to fruition in the Horticultural Gardens of Toronto is a 30 year old paim, Keutus Balmoreane, which is asserted to be the finest palm specimen in either Canada or the United States. It has sent out two fruit stems nearly five

feet long. -For two months a Lewiston. Me., mother has been suffering from serious trouble with her eyes, the result of what was supposed to be the harmless slap of her baby who last June poked a fist into one of them. Inflamation set in in the eye struck

and the other became sympathetically affected. -Bangor merchants have turned against trampe tince one of the wanderers asked a shopkeeper, who said he had not a nickel for the applicant, what, then, he was in business for, if his capital was so small; and another, who was about to be

fitted out with a rood suit by a clothier, asked for goods of better quality than those offered. -Bineberry pickers in the neighborhood of Columbia Falls, Me., got on an average only 24 reuts a pound during the season just closed although in the past the price has run from 3 to 6 cents; but the fruit was raked in so readily that two

men picked twenty five bushels one day before \$

o'clock and earned \$5 rach for their work. -8. J. Elsey, a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, who for the past decade has lived at the Soldetrs' Home in Leavenworth, Kan., and for the best part of a lifetime has believed himself alone in the world, was rejuiced the other day when a brother who he thought had been killed in the war found him and offered him a home. He and his father and two brothers had entered the Mexican war. He had helped to bury the father and one brother after a buttle and he had heard that ins other brother also was killed. After the civil war he lived only for himself and brought up at the Se diers' Home; but the grother who had not been killed married, toll-d, and prospered at Hilliard

Station, O., and at last came to Leavenworth. Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Queen Victoria's chaptain in ordinary, the Rev.

A. Robins, has just preached his five thousandth A London postman with his ten sons, five of n a recent cricket match on Thornton Heath and beat their opponents. Queen Victoria's white Egyptian donkey, Jack,

who for many years has drawn her carriage at Windsor and Balmoral, is dangerously sick and a account of his age is not expected to recover

T. Edge has just broken the English 1 000 mits
bleyele road record, by travelling from Land x Ku4 o John o'Groat's and back to Forfar to four nine hours and nineteen minutes. This is four tres hours better than the previous record

Argentina means to get ahead of the European owers in taking possession of the South Shortand Islands on the edge of the Antarctic An expedition will be sent out for the purpose is December next. The islands may pour bly be of some use as a sealing and whaling station.

When Paris dedicated a short time accusts Feel's

Estienne as a training school for printers, naming it after the great French printers of the case of the teenth century. Henri and Robert Ettenne there was present at the ceremony a Henri Etlenes, thirteenth in lineal descent from Robert. He is working printer like every one of his ancestor. At the first drawing in the lottery of the land

exhibition for 1900, the first prize of \$100 000 went to two cousins of Dunkirk, one a rag dealer, the others workness in a cotton mill way had joined in buying one ticket. The workman + wills, who goes out working by the day, had taken its ten france needed from her children's more to a England is worked up over the uncor-treatment of the Speaker of the Rouse of C by the German Custom House officials at Colo. Mr. Gully had no spirits or tobacco to decision he did have a pack of playing cards. He was

officials, who kept him and his wife of a an hour in the ratironal station, was - aswas lawfully stamped, and then interest a " twenty marks on him.

A Japanese soldier is allowed seven meat in his rations, an Austrian of the cight, a French, Turkish, German, principles. an Palian eleven, an Englishman to sian sixteen. The ration in the i not stwenty ounces. The ration of his in the Austrian army, thirty rwo army it is tweaty-night ounces. On I

eaf in the Euglish, stateen son ... is Italian it is twenty two, the same States, and in the Russian army sevents All modern armies, save the Eussian, and also 6

who he was, but that made no trip re-